

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1783.

February 9, 1779. I was struck with a red me very much; Logan, who promised without any inward...

April 14, 1779. My wife has been badly, and captain White, when he came he said weeks time she was his I write in behalf have had her in hand...

February 8, 1782. The piles and gravel restored to perfect health. JOHN HAYMAN. April 11, 1781. I had a white swelling restored to perfect health.

Atisms, gout, gravel, white swellings, I will take patients Annapolis; but cannot such as are conception will be given, M LOGAN. that the inhabitants containing Bohemia, West Saftara, county, containing George-town hundred laying to George- an act to erect the

ED ESTATES, 1783. of the general auction, the following charge the debts due proprietor thereof,

county, on Friday 1200 acres of land, the name of Brown's Green's Timber Yard, by the 25th, the farm about 266 acres, and town. the purchasers up-

gainst the said estate, assisted by the auditor-governor and coun- their proportionate they when paid.

J. DORSEY, clk. that a petition will be inhabitants of Charles by, for an act to pass place formerly laid r. George Hunter, at ek, and also for the eory to build a prietor should refuse e lots on reasonable

that a remonstrance dry inhabitants of eral assembly, pray- demning the lands ic church, formerly own by the reverend h of Port-Tobacco use thereon, or al- e court for the said

tember 22, 1783. ber's plantation, at ray red and white s and neck are spot- as a small bit out of rified in this gazette appeared. He is so to the subscriber and est the owner proves km away in thro be valued by two ed. W3

N HAMMOND. Charles-Street.

COPENHAGEN, July 1. THE navigator who has discovered the island emerged from the sea, declares its position to be at eight miles distance from the rocks, the farthest from Iceland, called the rocks des Oiseaux. At six miles distance he observed a thick smoke to arise; he got within half a mile, and failed round it. He perceived every where, pumice stones swimming on the surface; by sounding, he found 44 fathom at W. S. W. of the Reyences, and sticking to the lead some sea coal; on drawing near to the rocks des Oiseaux, he found no alteration. The inhabitants of Iceland informed him, they had felt no earthquake; they had only observed, about Easter, something flaming in the sea, to the south of Grind-bourg; the king, as has been observed, has ordered possession to be taken of the island, and has called it Ny-Oee.

LONDON, July 11. A letter from Vienna brings advice, that the emperor has received intelligence that a Turkish army is on their march towards the borders of Hungary, therefore the emperor has ordered a large body of forces to march for the frontier towns, to prevent if possible the enemy committing depredations on any of his subjects. Very large sums of specie are shipped from Amsterdam, on board the squadron carrying Mr. Van Berkel, the envoy appointed to Congress, to be put into the Philadelphia state bank; and two very opulent merchants of Holland, it is said, are gone from Amsterdam, to establish houses in Philadelphia.

July 21. A society of twelve merchants of Philadelphia and of London, are now forming themselves into a company to be styled the Canada company, with a capital of £. 150,000, in order to push the fur trade of North-America to its utmost limits, and which is likely to turn out a mine of wealth to the United States. Warehouses and ports are already erected and erecting at Detroit, Niaga, Frontenac, Crown-Point, and Ticonderoga, in order to form the grand deposit at Albany and New-York. This trade cramped as it heretofore has been by the regulations in this country, generally amounted to seven or eight hundred thousand pounds per annum, and the furs through the medium of the London merchants found their way, leaving a duty in England, to all parts of the continent of Europe, and even to those parts of Russia where furs of a similar kind are found.

Very large remittances have, within these three days, been sent from the Dutch and the Aultrian Netherlands, to buy into our funds. The king of Prussia has ordered 50,000 men to be encamped in Silesia, and to hold themselves in perfect readiness for other service; and it appears from various accounts from Germany and Russia, that a war between the latter and the Porte is inevitable.

Two ships from Philadelphia, with thirteen stripes flying, are late arrived at Belfast. Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 9. "The Guilbert galley is arrived at the Texel from Surinam, which place she left the 20th of May, at which period the French troops, who had been in the garrison there ever since their recapture from the English, had all embarked, and left our garrison in full possession."

The Amiable Elizabeth, from l'Orient to Philadelphia, met with uncommon bad weather at sea, in which she threw the greatest part of her cargo overboard, and was afterwards towed by an English ship into Newound-land, a mere wreck.

July 26. The following remarkable circumstance happened at Dunkeld in Scotland, a few weeks since: A gentleman of small fortune, who resides in that country, had a most lovely daughter, famed for every accomplishment that can adorn the sex. She had attained her sixteenth year, truly virtuous, and singularly dutiful to her fond father; having lost her mother at an early period of her life. Near her dwelling there lived a youth, whose name our correspondent forbears to mention; he had long wished in vain for an opportunity to ruin the innocent virgin; about three weeks ago, the young lady went to walk in the fields, invited by the fineness of the evening; after having fatigued herself, she sat down by the side of a brook, and washed her fair face, and with the hollow of her delicate hand, with her sweet rosy lips she sipped the water. In this situation, not dreading danger, the villain who had so long sought her destruction, rushed from behind a bush, and with a brutal intention seized the amiable fair, and with a determined resolution to ruin her; at last, unable to bear the thoughts of such disgrace, she struggled, exerting all her strength, till she was brought upon the brink of the rock, still continuing her efforts to free herself from his brutal hands, with a sudden spring she fell headlong to the bottom, where she instantly expired; being crushed in a most horrid manner: the wretch, in attempting to look after this innocent victim, over reached, and tumbled after her,

where he lay in agony for two hours, having broke both his legs and his back, then expiring, entreating pardon of the Almighty, and lamenting the fate of this unfortunate maid, whose rising graces promised all their future charms. This tragical scene was witnessed by a shepherd at a distance, by whom the particulars were related.

The unhappy father is now in a state of distraction, nor is it thought he can long survive the loss of his daughter. Anecdote of Sir Robert Walpole. Sir Robert, who lay under some electioneering obligations to a man of some weight in a western borough, had repeatedly promised him a place, and as often pleaded prior engagements—"He was sorry for it—but a certain great man must be obliged; however, he might depend upon the next," and so on. After repeated disappointment of this kind, the man began to despair, when a land surveyor at Bristol being killed by the fall of a sugar hoghead, he waited again on Sir Robert, who told him, "that place had been promised a twelvemonth; but my dear friend (added he) the very next that becomes vacant, you have it, on my word, as a man of honour." Why then (says he) Sir Robert, I am the luckiest fellow alive, for, by G-d, the same hoghead knocked down a brother officer, and there are two vacancies at the present hour."

July 28. On Tuesday last, as the crew of the London man of war was paying off at Chatham, there being a general cheer through the ship, of messmates and old friends, of various descriptions, taking leave, the grog was handed ab ut with the usual briskness. One of the tars, who till then was a favourite in the regions of old Neptune, became a victim to the spirit of juniper. The captain being apprized of his situation, insisted on the sailor's staying on board for that night, and offered to keep his money for him till next morning. But the insult was too great for the stomach of Jack, who now being discharged, thought himself perfectly free from controul, and to revenge himself of the offence, took his hat between his hands, which contained 50 guineas, and threw it overboard, saying, "now I am ealy, d--n my eyes, I will go and work for more."

An act for appointing commissioners to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty, and attachment to the British government.

WHEREAS, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, many of your majesty's faithful subjects have, in consequence of their loyalty to your majesty, and attachment to the British government, and their obedience to your majesty's proclamation and various other proclamations and manifestoes, issued by your majesty's commissioners, generals, and governors, suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, inasmuch that several well deserving persons are reduced from affluence to circumstances so straitened as to require the aid of a temporary support, which has been allotted to them by the commissioners of the treasury, by annual allowance made, and occasional assistance by sums of money given to them from the revenues of your majesty's civil list, the amount of which has hitherto been made good by parliament; and your faithful commons, not doubting but that your majesty's most earnest endeavours will be employed for procuring from the United States of America restitution of or recompense for the estates and effects of those who have thus unhappily suffered, and intending to give all due aid and assistance to those who may return to America for the recovery of their former possessions under the provisional articles, and to extend such relief to others who may, by particular circumstances, be deprived of that advantage, as their respective cases may require, and the public afford; to which end, it is necessary that a diligent and impartial enquiry should be made into the losses and services of all such persons as may, within the time herein after limited for that purpose, claim or request such aid or relief as is hereby intended to be given: we pray your majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That John Wilmot, Esq; Daniel Parker Coke, Esq; colonel Robert Kingdon, colonel Thomas Dundas, and John Marsh, Esq; shall be, and they are hereby constituted commissioners for enquiring into the respective losses and services of all such person and persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty, and attachment to the British government.

II. And be it further enacted, That any three commissioners in this act named, before they enter upon the execution of the same, shall take an oath before the matter of the rolls for the time being, or one of his majesty's justices of the court of king's bench, common pleas, or barons of the exchequer, (which they, mon pleas, or barons of the exchequer, (which they, or either of them, are hereby authorized and required to administer) in the form following; that is to say,

I, A. B. do swear, That according to the best of my skill and knowledge, I will faithfully, impartially, and truly execute the several powers and trusts vested in me

by an act, (entitled an act for appointing commissioners to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty, and attachment to the British government) according to the tenor and purport of the said act. And every other of the said commissioners in this act named, shall likewise take the same oath, before the said three commissioners, who are hereby authorized and required to administer the same, after they shall themselves have taken the said oath as aforesaid.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, and they are hereby authorized, empowered, and required, to examine upon oath, (which oath they, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized to administer) all persons whom the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall think fit to examine touching all such matters and things as shall be necessary for the execution of the powers vested in the said commissioners by this act; and all such persons are hereby directed and required punctually to attend the said commissioners at such time or place as they, or any three or more of them, shall appoint.

IV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized to meet and sit, from time to time, at the office of the late secretary of state for the American department, with or without adjournment, and to read their precept or precepts, under their hands and seals, for any person or persons whatsoever, and for such books, papers, writings, or records, as they shall judge necessary for their information in the execution of the powers vested in the said commissioners by this act; and the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized to appoint and employ such clerks, messengers, and officers, as they shall think meet; which clerks and officers are hereby required faithfully to execute and perform the trust in them severally and respectively reposed, without taking any thing for such their service, other than such salary or reward as the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall think fit to direct and appoint in that behalf.

V. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall appear to the said commissioners that any person shall have delivered to them an account or claim beyond the real loss, with an intent to obtain more than a just compensation, the said commissioners shall, with all convenient dispatch, report such account or claim, with the evidence taken thereupon, to the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, who are hereby authorized to make such further enquiry upon the case as they shall think proper; and if they, or any three of them, shall be of opinion that such account or claim is fraudulent, then such person shall be absolutely excluded from any compensation or provision whatsoever.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons, upon examination upon oath before the said commissioners respectively, as before mentioned, shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, every such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be, and is and are hereby declared to be subject and liable to such pains and penalties as, by any law now in being, persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to.

VII. And be it further enacted, That no claim or request of any person or persons for aid or relief on account of the loss of any property during the late dissensions in America, shall be received after the 25th day of March 1784.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, from time to time at their discretion, or as often as they shall be thereunto required, and as soon as possible after the determination of their examinations and proceedings by virtue of this act, without any further requisition, give an account of their proceedings in writing to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and to his majesty's principal secretaries of state for the time being.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the lords commissioners of the treasury, or lord high treasurer for the time being, are hereby authorized to issue and cause to be paid all such sums of money, not exceeding two thousand pounds, to such person or persons as the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall, by writing under their hands, desire or direct, out of any part of the public monies remaining, in his majesty's exchequer; which sum so issued and paid, shall be employed for the payment of clerks, messengers, and other officers, and in defraying all other necessary charges in or about the execution of the powers of this act, and in such manner, and in such proportions, as they shall be appointed by the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, by writing under their hands and seals in that behalf; the same to be accounted for, by the person or persons to whom the same shall be issued and paid, according to the course of his majesty's exchequer, without any fee or other charges to be taken on the passing of the said accounts, other than such sum as the said commissioners, or any three or more of them shall appoint.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of a vacancy or vacancies, by death or resignation of any one or more of the said commis-